### NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1868.

#### WASHINGTON.

CONTINUATION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION DE-BATE IN THE SENATE-BILL PASSED TO RE-MOVE THE POLITICAL DISABILITIES OF GOV. PATTON-PAYMENT STOPPED ON CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED DURING THE REBEL-CAL MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27, 1868. The Reconstruction debate opened by Mr. Doolittle in the Senate on Thursday was continued to-day. Mr. Wilson opened in an effective speech, in which terness, characterizing it as the most unpatriotic spoke encouragingly of the progress of reconstruction in the South, and predicted that before the 4th of July every Southern State would be fully reprethe present policy. His speech commanded the attention of the floor and galleries. He was followed by Reverdy Johnson, who devoted a couple of hours to replying to Morton's speech of Friday, which he complimented as one of the ablest and most states addresses he had ever listened to in the Senate. Johnson's speech, was a strong one, and drew forth warm congratulations from both sides of the Chamber. The debate will be continued to-morrow by Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, and others. Fessenden and Summer will participate before the close

Gov. Patton of Alabama was passed after some discussion, provoked by the opposition of Hendricks, Buckalew, and Davis. The latter said Patton was a double traitor, and deserved a halter for betraying his country first and then the Rebels. As he said this, Nye walked across the chamber and cordially congratulated him on his conversion to the doctrine of punishment for treason. Stewart of Nevada, who had charge of the bill, said he guessed it was the last treason and not the first that constituted the crime, according to the Kentucky Senator. The bill was passed by 26 to 5. The negatives were Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler, and Hendricks. Patterson of Tennessee and Reverdy Johnson voted in the affirm-

In the House to-day the first hour of the session was consumed in hearing read bills and resolutions introduced for reference to committees only. All those so introduced were unimportant. The next two hours were spent on Mr. E. B. Washburne's reso-Intion to stop the further payment by Government of claims for loss or destruction of property in the Rebel States during the war. A tough fight, lasting for over two hours, was had on this resolution before it was adopted. The opposition came from the Democcurs and the Berder Statemen. Several motions to amend and lay on the table were voted on, and would fail, and, in fact, it was beaten on a vote to reconsider; but Washburne fought the thing with such tenacity on the score of retrenchment that in the end he carried a majority with him. This action of the House to-day augurs well for sweeping retrenchment all around. The Committee on Appropriations will report the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill in a few days. This Committee ent down the Secretary of the Navy's estimates \$30,-000,000, and the estimates of Secretaries Seward, Mc-Culloch, and Browning. Attorney-General Stanbery, and Postmaster-General Randall will be decreased the same proportion. The Committee of all the departments, and will recommend a large reduction of the clerical force employed in of officers which they deem useless and only an ing no appropriation to continue them. A number of these now holding fat offices under the Government will be surprised when this bill is reported to find no provision made to pay their salaries.

The bill offered by Mr. Ingersoll to-day, providing for the issue of \$45,000,000 of new legal tender notes | the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase goldbearing bonds to the same amount at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and for the cancellation of the purchased bonds, caused considerable excitement in the House, and the gentlemen who bad the floor refused to yield in order that the sense of that body might be taken on it. Mr. Ingersoll, however, is determined to call it up at an early day, with the view of getting a direct vote on the subject. Those opposed to it are determined to throw every obstacle in the way of its passage; but its friends are equally determined to secure, if possible a majority in its favor. A similar proposition was referred to the Ways and Means Committee during the first week of the present session, but it has never been acted on, and there is no probability that it will be even considered by that Committee until they shall have disposed of the Internal Revenue bill, which occupies all their time. The Secretary of the Treasury is entirely opposed to the measure, as he was to the action of Congress in the matter of contraction. The Tobacco Tax is still under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee, and, in consequence of the many conflicting interests, the members find great difficulty in arriving at any conclusion. A large number are in favor of taxing the raw material, and again others want the taxes to fall solely on the manufactured article. There are diverse opinions on the question of the duty on imported tobacco. Some consider that the present rate is too high, and that it affords too much protection to the domestic manufactures. The Committee, however, will not act in this matter until they have obtained the views of the various interests, and heard the suggestions of inspectors and collectors. They will also consult with the Secretary of the Treasury

ing the Reconstruction Committee to make an investigation and report persons who are or have been impeding reconstruction, is looked upon as very important. The Committee is empowered to send for persons and papers, which power, it is said, will enable them to make some important and interesting disclosures concerning the part taken by President Johnson in impeding reconstruction.

The Senate Military Committee disposed of a large number of brevet and regular nominations to-day, withholding some of them for future action on account of various charges preferred against the nominees. The Committee consider that there is no immediate necessity for filling up the army vacaneies or confirming nominations. There is a very great disposition among members to reduce the army still further, notwithstanding that some prominent military officers are opposed to it. The claim of Quartermaster Belger for some \$15,000 back pay is now before the War Department, but no action has been yet taken on it.

It is intimated by the Internal Revenue officials of New-York City, now here, that they have succeeded in inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish the Metropolitan Revenue Board, and restore the execution of the Revenue laws in New-York to the officials provided by the law for its execution. As confirmatory of this reported determination of the Secretary, orders have already been issued to the various Internal Revenue Collectors within the ounds of the Metropolitan District, to make application for such inspectors now on duty with the Board as they may desire in their respective Districts, such inspectors to be ordered to report to the Collectors for duty when the Board shall have finished up the business it may now have on hand, and be ready to wind up its affairs. It is expected that it will take

the Board about a mouth to close up. The Committee on Accounts meet to-morrow to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Ordway.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the session Mr. Ordway was accused of peculation in office by a member of Congress, on the representations of one Williamson, who had been formerly employed by Mr. Ordway. Williamson, on his discharge, stated to several Congressmen, among LION—SWEEPING RETRENCHMENT DETERMINED ON—BILL FOR INCREASING LEGAL
TENDERS AND CANCELING BONDS—POLITItion as to need investigation, and that if they would procure him a position by which he could support nimself for a few months he would work up the case and come forward as a witness against the Sergeantat-Arms. The situation was procured for him in the Interior Department where he is at present. Ordway courts the inquiry, and histiriends are satisfied of his

Senator Trumbull and Judge Hughes, counsel for the Government in the McArdle suit, will make a motion on Friday that the case be still further advanced on the docket, and ask for a dismissal. They are fully prepared to argue the case immediately. A decision in this case involves the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts.

The Judiciary Committee will present a report in a few days on the claim of the Idria Quicksilver Company of California, which they have been investigating for several days past.

It is generally believed by Mr. Johnson's friends that he will sign the anti-Contraction bill passed last week and now in his hands; but it is possible that by the lapse of the constitutional ten days.

Western and South-Western politicians here are making a movement in favor of Mr. Hamlin of Maine for the Vice-Presidency, and are doing all they can to advance his interests in that direction.

The Senate Finance Committee will take up tomorrow some of the cases of Collectors and other officers who have been suspended on various charges. In the case of Callicott the papers are all before the Committee, and this officer will, it is understood, be allowed the privilege of answering the charges pre-

has been before the courts for a long time, was finally disposed of to-day in favor of the Government, by the Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the Court below. The suit involves some half million lollars, the proceeds of abandoned or captured propperty, and the decision sends the money into the freasury of the United States.

There has been no meeting of the National Repubican Union Committee here to-day, as stated in

some of the New-York newspapers. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler is in Boston, having been

called to that city suddenly on business. A meeting of citizens of Colorado now in Washington was held on Saturday, to consider means necessary to secure the admission of their Territory into the Union. New claims to such recognition, arising set forth, and agreement made to work in harmony prepared concerning this matter, which will be laid

position there are 21 candidates, each one pretty well satisfied that he is to be nominated. For the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury there are but three persons named.

Government Commissioners for the Union The Government Commissioners for the Union Pacific Railread bave reported to the Secretary of the Interior that they find the 16th section of 30 miles of said road, commencing at the 50th nidepost and terminating at the 50th mile-post west from Omaha, well constructed, and ready for immediate service, and therefore recommend the acceptance of the section. The President of the United States has accepted the section, and ordered the patents and bond accruing by law to be issued to the Company.

take their places and act as Assistant Commissioners in those States.

Gen. Howard says that a large portion of the Congressmen from Tennessee and the delegations from Kentucky and Macyland have personally and in writing deprecated the proposed changes which they say will work injuriously against the educational as well as other interests of the freedmen.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following deci-

In the Supreme Court to-day the following decisions were rendered:
No. 10, Mussina agt. Cavazos et al. Chief Justice Chase announced an affirmance of the judgment below. No. 50, Fitz agt. The Gainot Amelie, Judgment affirmed. No. 71, Wilard agt. Taylor. Case argued. No. 72, Holmes's Foundery, chiments and appellants, agt. The United States. Commention case. Argued.
Several days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information concerning the statement that the United States troops at Alaska had terribly suffered from hunger and cold. The Secretary replies, that no such information has reached either the Adthat no such information has reached either the Ad-jutant-General's office, or the Headquarters of the

Army.

For the week ending Tuesday, February 4, there will be issued from the Patent Office 282 patents. During the past week 450 applications, and 75 caveats

T. H. Hannan, an agent of the Freedmen's Bareau T. H. Hannan, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Lake Frovidence, Louisiana, who abscended from that place a few days since with \$8,000 belonging to freedmen and others, which came into his hands as Bureau agent, has been arrested at Charleston, S. C., and nearly all the money recovered. He has been sent to New-Orleans under strong guard to await trial. The money is in bank, subject to the brief of Gen. Howard, and will be reimmed to the owners.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes information that for the year 1800, and the subsequent years to 1807 inclusive, the returns for the last quarter of 1867 being incomplete, the number of immigrants to this country was 1,549,000; and that during the same eight fiscal years the number of passengers, not immigrants, was 251,245.

gers, not immigrants, was 251,305.

Senator Dochitle has, owing to public engagements, declined the invitation to address the necting to be held at Cooper Institute, New-York, on Thursday night. He has written a lefter to the Committee with reference to important measures pending in

#### XLTH CONGRESS-IID SESSION. SENATE ... WASSINGTON, Jan. 27, 1868.

\*\*XLTH CONGRESS—110 Shission.\*\*

\*\*SENATE ... WASEINGTEN, Jan. 27, 1868.\*\*

The CHAIR hild before the Senate a petition of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia relative to the recognization of State Governments in the South Referred to the Junelary Committee.

Also, from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippis, praying for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Junelary Committee.

Also, a communication from Gen. Howard in reply to a resolution of inquiry, setting forth facts in regard to the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky. Tennessee, and Maryhind.

\*\*Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Ludiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Ludiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Ludiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Ludiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to allow importations of divestings, free of duty. Referred to the Ludiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution, asking the Freshelt for information relative to the trial of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, Robert Lynch, and others, by the Bill to refleve the disabilities of Robit. M. Patton of Alabama. Nr., Stewart said the petition was signed by Gen. Swayne and 37 haembers of the Constitutional Convention, and read a letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant favoring the removal of the Constitutional Convention, and read a letter from Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant favoring the removal of the disabilities, and saying he had rendered good assistance in carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and ought to be relieved.

Mr. HOWAR

would support the bill because Mr. Patton had shown his faith by his works, and that Congress would thus increase its friends in the South.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) opposed the bill on the ground that the time has not yet arrived when they could judge of the repentance of Rebels, nor will it until reconstruction is finished.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem. Pa.) spoke in opposition to special legislation of this kind in individual cases. They should either repeal disabiling laws, or mitigate them if they do not operate well. Such bills as the present would operate unjustly in preferring such men as Mr. Patton, who was no more meritorious than thousands of others.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) said, while he would vote for the bill, he would prefer a general annesty law, which he hoped would not be long deferred. In the mean time he would vote in favor of such application.

RALROAD AND TELEGRAPH GEANTS.

Mr. ROSS (Rep., Kansas) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fort Scott, Kansas, westwardly via the junction of the Little Arkansas and Arkansas Rivers, in the direction of Santz Fé, New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Kv.) offered a resolution, in effect

made many other metallified predictions. The President had originated the senatar's idea about Southern Radicals, by talking about Kelels both ades of the ince. Fize Senator deserted Northern for Southern Radicalism. Mr. Wilson here contrasted the feeling of the Southern and Northern Radicalisms to liberty at home and abroad, contending that the latter were champions of liberty everywhere, and that the human race could not afford be scould almost say, without irreverence, that God could not afford to have their almost completed policy stricken down by such efforts as that of the Senator from Wisconsin. Speaking of the Schator's claim that large numbers of the Republicals would desert the Northern Radicals in that policy, he said he remembered when that horeful Senator had found himself mislaken in trying to catch the Northern vote for principles chanciated by himself and associates in the Philadelphia Convention. The North would stand as a unit, and deserters, like the Senator, from the ranks of hadicals, would soon be asking admission. The acts of the Southern radicals in relation to believe heigh opposed by the Northern Radicals, and their policy being opposed by the Northern Radicals the policy being opposed by the Northern Radicals the President. The Northern Radicals, by a series of acts, had established liberty and justice, and meant to stand by them and win. He reterated the opinion that before the 4th of July next the Southern States would be represented here by loyal mon, and he would be glad then to see the Senator and tricads take the Government out of the hands of those men who would restore peace and order to their country. They were not barisanized as the Senator claimed, but fighting against the barborous statements of their old Rebel masiers 2.22 for the cause of Christian guivilization. He closed by asking the ayes and nays on the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON Opem., Md.) next addressed the Senate. It had not been its purpose to speak on the general question into the measures were regularly brought b

vanced, in his opinion, contrary to the teachings of the Constitution, he would affeupt to correct some suggestions that had been made. (Mr. Johnson spoke at some length in answer to senators Trambuli and Morten.)

Morten.)

RELIEF OF GOV. PATTON.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks, on motion of Mr. STEWART (Rep. Nev.) the bill for the relief of the disabilities of Robert M. Patton was tigg taken up, Mr. Prelinghaysen having the floor on the pending bill

disabilities of Hobert M. Patton was tigg, taken pp. 31.

Prelinghuysen having the floor oft the pending bill
which was temporarily laid aside.

Mr. DAVI's Dem. Kv.) opposed the bill, saying the application was dictated by a desire to get office, and proceeded to denouge him, and others coming on the same
errands, as double traitors.

Mr. STEWART said perhaps the Senator did not understand that Gov. Patton had been pardoned by the President, and appointed a Provisional Governor.

Mr. DAVIS asked if that made him any better.

Mr. STEWART thought not. The difference between
him and others who had been pardoned was that he had
repented of his crime, and they had not. He appealed to
the South generally to do likewise, and Congress would
gladly receive them. The failure of the argument of the
Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) was in his failure
to see the requirement of loyalty in the Censitution.
Should one of these States be asked to establish a government hostlie to the United States, had not Congress a
right torepudate if

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.) again argued against setting the precedent of Individual preference, as entailing
a great deal of unneccessary trouble for the sake of individuals seeking office. He would support a general amnext bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) said the bill did not em-

viduals seeking office. He would support a general amnesty bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said the bill did not empower him to hold office or do anything but vote.

After further debate by Messis, STEWART, BUCKA-LEW, and HENDRICKS, in the course of which Mr.

HENDRICKS argued that that clause excluding from amnesty these who had taken outles of office was unjust and wrong in principle, and that such outles, so far as they regarded loyalty, allegiance, Ac., were binding only during continuance in office.

during continuance in office.

The amendment of the Committee restricting the removal of disabilities to those entailed by the Reconstruction acts, was agreed to.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

Frelinghoyaen, Nye, Thayer, Harlan, Nye, Patterson (N. H., Lipten, Hore, Johnson, Ranser, Van Winkle, Morrili (Vt.), Stewart, Wilson—75.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREATMENT OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS. Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Mass.) presented resolutions of a mass meeting held at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in favor of pretection to naturalized citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER then proceeded, as the business in the moraling hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills. Under the call bills were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

any of the Territories on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that it is reported that the Legislature of Montana has passed a bill, which had been approved by the Governor of Montana Territory, restricting the franchise to white male citizens; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts, and to report such a measure as may be necessary to secure obedience, on the part of the Legislature and Governor of Montana, to the laws of Congress.

Mr. WASHBURDE (Rep., III) suggested that the Committee be justified to report a bill repealing the act organizing the Territory.

Mr. WISON (Rep., Iowa) suggested that the subject should be committed to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CLARKE so modified the resolution.

Mr. CAVANAUGH (Dem., Montana) tried to make a remark, but was cut off by the previous question. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived by 26 Yeas to 123 Nays. The resolution was then adopted by Yeas, 126; Nays, 37.

Under the call bills were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. STEVENS (Rep., N. H.)—To make partial compensation for the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the war by providing for the taxation of national honds, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.)—Relating to suffrage on National questions, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It gives the right of voting in all Presidential elections, and on all National questions, to every citizen of the Union. It gives over 21 years of age, who shall have resided ten days in the district. This is not to affect numerical questions, but to apply to all State elections. All such elections are to be by ballot. Mr. Stevens subsequently withdrew the bill, as he wanted to get it in position where it could be called up at any time.

called up at any time.

By Mr. FERRIS (Rep., N. Y.)—Granting the right of way through the Government property at Plattsburg, New-York, to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Mili-

ry Alians, by Mr. TABER (Dem., N. Y.)—The resolutions of the w-York Legi-lature for the removal of the obstructions. Hell Gate, New-York Harbor, which were referred to

in Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee onPablic Lands.

[5] by Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.)—Directing that all agents of
any department of the Government whose salary shall
exceed \$500, shall be appointed by the President by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing
that the terms of all 'such efficers now appointed shalt
cease in 20 days after the passage of this act. This bill
was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.)—To extend the boundaries of the collection district of Philadelphia so as to inclinde the whole of the consolidated city of Philadelphia,
which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER (Rep., Penn.)—To prohibit the assessors and collectors of internal revenue and their depaties
from being interested directly or indirectly in any forfeiire for violation of the revenue laws, which was referred
to the Committee on Ways and Means.

priations for the service of the Columbia Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and establishing additional regulations for the government of the institution. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also, a bill giving to all clerks and other employes in the executive departments at Washington who now receive more than \$9.000 and less than \$9.000 per year, an increase of twenty per cut for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1908. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The law, as it now stands, gives the twenty per cent to all employes receiving less than \$1.000.

By Mr. UISON (Rep., Mich.)—A bill making appropriations for the hariour of New Buffalo, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. TROWBRIDGE (Rep., Mich.)—A bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, for the supply of current mubble decreases to the

was adopted.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Mr. SELYE (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the strength of the navy before the 1st of January, 1861, &c. Adopted.

for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, for the supply of current public documents to the libraries of the Astricultural College, Referred to the Committee on Agricultural.

Br. Mr. NELSON (Rep., Jown)—A bill supplementary to the act allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Referred to the Indichary Committee.

By Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.)—A bill granting geosco acres of public land to Minnesota to raid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River between the Fulis of St. Authors and the month of the Minnesota River, by the cobstruction of a lock and adamat Mecker's Island. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Kansas)—Relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Novada)—Resolutions of the Nevada Legislature concerning expert charges levied on Immber and wood by Alpine County, California, Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TAFFE (Rep., Neb.)—Amendatory of the precupitor laws. To the same committee. Also, to extend the provisions of the Swamp-land acts to the State of Nebraska. The same reference.

By Mr. CHILLOTF (Rep., Col.)—For the relief of persona for damages sastined by reason of Indian de predations. To the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CHILLOTF (Rep., Col.)—For the relief of persona for damages sastined by reason of Indian de predations. To the Committee on Montana Territory, on the following subjects: Rehalive to a proposed treaty with the Black feet Indians. Asking appropriations to remove obstructings in the Missanti River above the American Falls, and between the month of the Milk River and Fort Ecn. Roy Mr. Shiff (Rep., Vel.)—Explanatory of the not described by reason of Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Chalke Reference.

By Mr. Chalke Reference approprisation to remove obstructions of the Missantia River above the Amer

printely referred.

By Mr. SMITH (Rep., Vt.) - Explanatory of the act declaring the title to land warrants. To Judiciary Com claring the title to land warrants. To Judiciary Com-mittee.

By Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.)—Allowing merchandise to be withdrawn from warchouse at Indianola, and to be transported in bond to Sau Antonio, Texas. To the Com-mittee on Computers.

mittee on Commerce.

By Mr. MOOREHEAD (Rep., Penn.),—To declare the meaning of the act relating to the Pacific Railroad. To Pacific Railroad Committee. It requires the companies to use American iron, not only in building the road, but in subsequent repairs, &c.

By Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa)—For the better organization of the United States District Court in Louisiana, by reviving the Western District. To the Judiciary Committee.

office.

By Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.)—In regard to the comensation of certain Collectors of Customs. To Commit

pensation of certain consectors for on Commerce.

By Mr. ElA (Rep., N. H.)—To establish certain offices at the Navy-Yards. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLEAVER (Dem., New-Mexico)—To establish a branch mint at Santa Fe, New-Mexico. To Committee on

By Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.)-Requiring the Secretary of By Mr. LOHAN (Rep., III.)—Requiring the Screenity of the Treasury to appoint a commission to establish a Ma-rine Hospital at Cairo, III. To Committee on Commerce, By Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.)—To revise Section 2 of the Act of April 5, 1865, constituting Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, III., ports of delivery. To Committee on Com-

the Act of April 5, 1868, constituting Hamibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., ports of delivery. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.)—For the relief of the Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company. To Committee on Commerce.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call of States for bills being completed, the remainder of the morning hour was spent in calling the States for resolutions.

Mr. MALLORY (Rep., Oregon) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Sectary of the Treasury; First, To employ all legal-tender notes that may come into his possession in excess of the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government in purchasing, at their market value, such interest-bearing securities of the United States as he may be able to obtain. Second, To cupilov all the gold in the Treasury in excess of \$30,00,000 fm the same way. Third, To authorize a loan equal to the whole amount of the present interest-bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running 30 years, at four per cent interest-bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running 30 years, at four per cent interest-bearing debt of the United States, and to issue bonds running 30 years, at four per cent interest-bearing bonds. Fourth, To require the National Eanks to replace the bonds now on deposit in the Treasury with such four per cent bonds. Adopted.

Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Kansas) offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Act of Jan, 24, 1897, provides that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## AMERICANS ABROAD.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POREIGN AFFAIRS. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom

was referred " so much of the President's message, as re lates to our fereign affairs," also House resolutions Nos 100, 111, 159, and 166, instructing the Committee to fr into and report upon the subject of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries; as well as sixty-three resolutions and memorials adopted in public meetings held by citizens of different sections of the country, pray-Yeas, 126; Nays, 37.

The morning hour having expired, the SPEAKER presented Executive communications, &c., as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer relative to the condition, &c., of the harbors of Oswego and Salmon River, Lake Ontarlo.

From Secretary of the Interior, transmitting communication from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking an immediate appropriation to carry out certain Indian treates.

Also, from the same, relative to the starving condition of the Paw Paw Indians.

From Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contract made in 1856 for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River. fing that action be taken to secure to cilizens of the United States protection abroad, respectfully

tract made in 1866 for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River.

From Postmaster-General, transmitting amended estimates for his department for the fiscal year ending June 36, 1869. All appropriately referred.

The SPEAKER also presented preamble and resolution of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, in reference to the reorganization of the State Government, the removal of the disabilities, and the modification of the test eath. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a petition of members of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, asking for the removal of Gen. Hancock and of the State and parish officials. Same reference. Also, a resolution of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention relative to the Freedman's Bureau. Referred to Committee on Freedman's Affairs.

Also, resolutions of a public meeting at Fitchburg, Mass., on the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SITGREAVES (Dem., N. J.) presented resolutions on the same subject. Same reference.

Mr. JONPS (Dem., Ky.) presented a memorial from the citizens of Harrison County, Ky., on the same subject. Same reference.

ANEW NATIONAL ARMONY PROPOSED.

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Sciect Committee of five to consider the expediency of locating and establishing, within some one of the anthracite coal-fields of Peansylvana, a National Armory, for the construction, manufacture, and supply of ordnance, materials, and equipments for the Army and Navy.

Mr. WUSON (Rep., Jowas phiseted.)

ments for the Army and Navy.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) objected.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIEY.

Mr. KELLY (Rep., Poull,) offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Home whether he had caused any investigation to be made of the practical value of Bingham's Surge Reliever. Adopted.

FAYMENT OF CERTAIN WAR CLAIMS SUSPENDED.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, 10 prevent the payment of certain claims arising out of the bill, reported from the Committee by Yeas and Nays on as many different motions, the bill was passed without attendment—Yeas, 86; Nays, 63. If tenacts that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on any claim in the following chass of cases arising during the Rebellion, until further action of Congress; First on account of seizare or impressment of or for damages, or demurrage, or detention of any appliances of transportation, whether by land or water in insurrectionary States, second: For transportation, service-tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the farifi of ratefaixed by the Quartermaster-General during the war. Third: For the use and occupation of lands in the mairrectionary States, used for farifications and other military defensive purposes throughout the war.

principal and primitive and ansevedent is the other, and commit be recentred act of that prace to wheat it was feet date.

Vel. 1, page 202.

The Commentaries of Blackstone have probably never had greater weight with any people than in this country. But the American Constitution is liself proof that Blackstone's theory of allegiance was not accepted by the American governments. He claimed the sovereign absolute power, the left to the subject nothing but service submission. The American statesmen reversed the proposition. In their system the people were absolute and the ruler a representative only. According to the philosophy of Blackstone the people were a possession of the Government. Under the American system the Covernment was the property of the people. They reserved to the body-politic collectively the power of reforming its institutions at pleasure, and test to the people individually the right of transferring their allegiance to other covernments whenever the safety of into the welfare of the subject, or liberty of conscience should demand it.

There are no rules of universal authority by which Governments are guilled in regulating the rights of subjects. The confroversy existing between this country and England, and in a less degree with European States, in regard to the rights conferred by emigration and naturalization is a contest between feudal indeas and those that govern all civilized States. Feudalism held altrights dependent upon the possession of the soil. The soil was the gift of the Crown. Allegaance was due to the Crown, and controlled by the place of birth, and all the obligations of the people were summissioned up in that of personal fidelity to the king. It was more absolute in England as established by William the Conqueror, than on the continuent meder Charlemague or the Gothe kings.

The oath of allegiance admiristered to the landholders of England by William the Conqueror at Salisbury, in 1981, sets forth this obligation and fine reason upon which it is founded with more authority than follows: For notice by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the United States coin in the Treasury exceeds \$60,000,000, that he will aminipate payment of the interest nest failing due on honds, such payment to be subject to a relate of interest at the rate specified in the bonds: For a new loan of \$500,000,000 at 5 per cent, the principal and interest payable in coin; the bond to be transferable or payable to any others, and the bonds to be hable to state and local taxation; the bonds to be payable, \$50,000,000 on the ist of January; For a new lean of \$80,000,000 on the ist of January; For a new lean of \$80,000,000 on the ist of January; For a new lean of \$80,000,000 at 4 per cent, principal and interest payable in roin, and which may be made payable either at Frankfact or London, the bonds to be untaxable, either by the United States, or any State or municipality; that the shareholders of five-twenty bonds may exchange their bonds for the bonds of either of these classes, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be prohibited from making sales of gold.

Several members objected, and the resolution was not received.

The SURBART TRIAL

Adopted.

WAR DEPARTMENT VESSELS.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to vessels built or purchased for the War Department. Adopted.

FURTHER EXECUTIVE COMPUNITATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as

benryon faith for the land I hold of you. So help mes Gold.

The doctrine taught by Blackstone is hardly less absolute in principle than those provisions of the faws of Alfred, William, and later kings, upon which his theory is founded. It is unnecessary to say that in tide age such doctrines have no claim to respect.

This is true of Eutropean States, but especially of Engiand. The great charters of later English history and the popular rights secured by them attest this tact. The fendal theory of allegiance in England was first modified by the statute of Henry VII, which declared that no one was to be called in question for obeying a king is factor, denying the theory of divine right, and recognizing partially the revolutionary doctrines of passession and power. This is claimed as the basis of modern English allegiance. The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the state of the contingent fund of that Department for the fiscal year ending June 55, 1867. Referred to the Committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department.

From the Secretary of War, with a report of the Adjutant-General, in relation to alleged antiering of United States solviers in Aliaska. Referred to the Committee on Military Atlairs.

From the Secretary of War, with a report of the Chief of Engineers, respecting the survey of the Illinois River. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Camals.

From the Commissioner of Agriculture, relating to the importance of a modification of the tax of twenty per cent on all importations of foreign stock. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COMMINATIONS TO FREVENT RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Onio) asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to laquire whether combinations have been made or attempted to be made to obstruct the due execution of the laws, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report at any time. Objections were made on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. SPALDING moved to suspend the rules. After

The revolution of less was the foundation of the present British constitution and overthrew all fendal institutions. Instead of being held by the king to the soil on which they were born, the people forbade the king to leave the kingdom without the consent of their representatives. "Sovereignty," they said, "was in the king with the Parliament."

the Parliament."

OF THE SERVICE DUE TO GOVERNMENT.

It is not to be denied that there is between the Government and the subject an equitable and mutual interest; neither can it be denied that there is due from every citizen to the Government under which is implied by these obligations, and that the service which is implied by these obligations, whether or not supported by his eath, cannot be cast off without its consent. This is but a just return for the protection which he receives from the Government, which attends him from his birth, and secures after death the preservation and disposition of his property according to his will so long as his name or race shall endure. Fainire in the performance of such duties is justly condemned and punished by all Governments. But the recognition of these varied and important obligations can in no wise be held to render their subjects and their descendants to the second and third generations perpetual prisoners of any association, society, or form of government. So long as they are of it they must fulfill their obligations, whatever they are. But a mere contingent or possible objection cannot rightly be made by mere construction absolute and perpetual, controling the actions and life of the subject from whom it is due.

But if, from causes appertanting to the conscience or safety, the welfare of a subject or his family is to be improved by separation from that society of which he is a member, the laws of nature and the practice of all civilized nations, ancient and modern, justify him, within reasonable limits, in severing that connection; otherwise, in a State which has an established religion, any citizen night be compelled to conform to its ductrines, and to easy the force of the recedum of belief, and without that freedom of worship to which, according to the laws of nature and of God, every min is entitled.

It may justify be conceded that the express or implied consent of both parties is necessary to the extinction of mutual obligations between the expression and man

# ROMERO ACCEPTS A PLACE IN THE MINISTRY.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.-A French steamer arrived o-day from Very Cruz, with dates to the 22d inst. Disatches from the City of Mexico state that Senor Romero and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and that Senor Zarco had declined the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness.

Mr. SPALDING moved to suspend the rules. After some fillibustering motions, the rules were suspended, and the resolution offered and adopted, and then, at 4:15 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution discerting the Sectotary of State to furnish information as to lie cost of the arrest and trial of John H. Surratt, whether me proceedings of the trial have been published in book orm, by what authority, and at what expense. Which

GEN. MARQUEZ AT HAVANA. HAVANA, Jan. 27 .- The famous Imperial Gen. Marquez arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans. He escaped from Mexico in disguise on board a South Amerian vessel, and reached New-Orleans some weeks ago. He is stopping here incognite at the Hotel Europa, and was accidentally recognized by ex-Minister Lacunza,

CANAL MATTERS CONSIDERED IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 27 .- The members of the Board of Trade and citizens generally held another large meeting to day on 'Change. The committee was appointed at a previous meeting to read a report calling upon the legislature to abelish the contract system, and return to the former system of superintendents, &c.; also urging that the canals be put in immediate repair; calling upon the State Convention at Albany to consider canal matters, and especially to cauard against frauds and secure a reduction of toils. The report was adopted, and the committee appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.